

### IN THE CLAIMS:

Amend claims 1 through 18 as follows:

1. (Currently amended). A device for generating and projecting light marks, comprising a light source device (~~Q~~) for generating and radiating a primary light beam bundle (~~L1~~), collimating optics (~~K~~) for receiving the primary light beam bundle (~~L1~~) and for collimating, parallelizing and expanding the primary light beam bundle (~~L1~~) into a secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) and for radiating the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) in a directed manner, and projection optics (~~P~~) for receiving at least a portion (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) and converting the at least a portion of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) into at least one of a tertiary light beam bundle (~~L3~~) and marking beam bundle (~~LM~~) for at least one light mark (~~ML~~[[,]]~~MP~~) and radiating and projecting the at least one light mark (~~ML~~[[,]]~~MP~~), wherein the projection optics (~~P~~) is acted upon by ~~one of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) and~~ at least a portion (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle such that a central beam bundle (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) can be radiated through an area (~~ZA~~) of the projection optics (~~P~~), the central beam bundle (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) diffused through interaction with ~~the~~ a shape of a line as part (~~L3Z~~) of the tertiary light

beam bundle (L3) or as a line mark beam bundle (~~LML~~) for a light mark (~~ML~~), and at least one marginal beam bundle (L2R) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) can be projected substantially in one of a point and a spot as part (~~L3R~~) of the tertiary light beam bundle (~~L3~~) or as a point mark bundle (~~LMP~~) for a light mark (~~MP~~).

2. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein the projection optics (~~P~~) have a the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~), and the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) can be acted upon by the at least ~~one of the secondary light beam bundle (L2)~~ and the portion (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle such that a the central beam bundle (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) for the light mark (~~ML~~) can be radiated substantially through a cylinder portion area (~~ZA~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) as the area (~~ZA~~) of the projection optics (~~P~~) in the shape of a line, and the at least one marginal beam bundle (~~L2R~~) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) adjacent to the central beam bundle (~~L2Z~~) of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) for the light mark (~~MP~~) in the shape of one of a point and a spot can be radiated directly past one of the edge and the outer surface of the cylinder portion area (~~ZA~~).

3. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein the light source device (~~Q~~) is designed for generating and radiating at least one of coherent and monochromatic light for the primary light beam bundle (~~L1~~).

4. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein the light source device (~~Q~~) has a laser light source or is a laser light source.

5. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein the light source device (~~Q~~) has a laser diode or an arrangement of a plurality of laser diodes or is formed by a plurality of laser diodes.

6. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein a diaphragm device (~~B~~) is provided between the collimating optics (~~K~~) and the projection optics (~~P~~) for beam shaping with respect to the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~).

7. (Currently amended). The device of claim 6, wherein the diaphragm device (~~B~~) has or is formed by a circular diaphragm or a rectangular diaphragm provided and arranged substantially concentric to a ~~the~~ cross section of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~).

8. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) is a circular cylinder and has a given radius (~~R~~) for ~~the a~~ a

circular base upon which the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) is based and an axis of symmetry (~~X~~).

9. (Currently amended). The device of claim 4 ~~8~~, wherein the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) has an optical working diameter (~~D~~) that corresponds to twice the radius (~~R~~) of the circular base upon which the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) is based.

10. (Currently amended). The device of claim 1, wherein the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) can be formed with a substantially elliptic cross section through selection of ~~the~~ type and geometry of the light source device (~~Q~~), the collimating optics (~~K~~) and the relationship of the light source device (~~Q~~) and the collimating optics (~~K~~) to one another with respect to at least one of geometry and position with a semi-major axis (~~a~~) and a semi-minor axis (~~b~~).

11. (Currently amended). The device of claim 10, wherein the semi-major axis (~~a~~) of the cross section of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) is selected and arranged to extend approximately perpendicular to the axis of symmetry (~~X~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~).

12. (Currently amended). The device of claim 11, wherein the semi-major axis (~~a~~) of the cross section of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~)

corresponds to approximately 8-times the radius ( $R$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and 4-times the optical working diameter ( $D$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ), and the semi-minor axis ( $b$ ) of the cross section of the secondary light beam bundle ( $LZ$ ) corresponds to approximately one of two-times the radius ( $R$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and one-times the working diameter of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ).

13. (Currently amended). The device of claim 11, comprising a circular diaphragm ( $B$ ) with a radius ( $R_{kb}$ ) corresponding to approximately 4-times the radius  $R$  of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and approximately two-times the optical working diameter ( $D$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ), a rectangular diaphragm ( $B$ ) having a first edge ( $e$ ) that is perpendicular to the axis of symmetry ( $X$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and corresponding to approximately 3-times the radius ( $R$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and approximately 1.5-times the optical working diameter of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and having a second edge ( $d$ ) that is parallel to the axis of symmetry ( $X$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and is one of approximately 5-times the radius ( $R$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and approximately 2.5-times the optical working diameter ( $D$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ).

14. (Currently amended). The device of claim 10, wherein the semi-major axis (~~a~~) of the cross section of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) extends parallel to the axis of symmetry (~~X~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~).

15. (Currently amended). The device of claim 14, wherein the semi-major axis (~~a~~) of the cross section of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) is approximately 12-times the radius (~~R~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) and approximately 6-times the optical working diameter (~~D~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~), and the semi-minor axis (~~b~~) of the cross section of the secondary light beam bundle (~~L2~~) corresponds to approximately 4-times the radius (~~R~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) and approximately 2-5times the working diameter (~~D~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~).

16. (Currently amended). The device of claim 14, wherein a circular diaphragm (~~B~~) is provided whose radius (~~Rkb~~) corresponds to approximately 4-times or 6-times the radius (~~R~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) and approximately 2-times or approximately 3-times the optical working diameter (~~D~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~), and wherein a rectangular diaphragm (~~B~~) having a first edge (~~e~~) is perpendicular to the axis of symmetry (~~X~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) and corresponds to one of approximately 3-times and approximately 6-times the radius (~~R~~) of the cylindrical lens (~~Z~~) and one of approximately 1.5-times and

approximately 3-times the optical working diameter ( $\Phi$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ), and having a second edge ( $d$ ) that is parallel to the axis of symmetry ( $X$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) that corresponds to approximately 4-times the radius ( $R$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) and approximately 2-times the optical working diameter ( $\Phi$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ).

17. (Currently amended). The device of claim 10, wherein the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) is an oblique cylinder and has one of at least one base ( $A$ ) and end face ( $A$ ) inclined relative to the an axis of symmetry ( $X$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ), one of the base ( $A$ ) and end face ( $A$ ) is reflected, and at the least a portion of the secondary light beam bundle ( $L2$ ) is reflected by on of the base ( $A$ ) and end face ( $A$ ) such that an external and additional light mark ( $Me$ ) can be one of imaged and projected substantially as one of a point and a spot outside of the plane formed by the device ( $I$ ) and the tertiary light beam bundle ( $L3Z[[,]]-LML$ ) for the light mark.

18. (Currently amended). The device of claim 17, wherein one of the two bases ( $A$ ) and end faces ( $A$ ) of the cylindrical lens ( $Z$ ) are inclined and reflected such that two external and additional light marks ( $Me$ ) are one of imaged and projected substantially as one of a point and a spot.